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17. — *Analytical Class-Book of Botany, designed for Academies and Private Students.* In Two Parts. Part I. *Elements of Vegetable Structure and Physiology.* By FRANCES H. GREEN. Part II. *Systematic Botany: illustrated by a Compendious Flora of the United States.* By JOSEPH W. CONGDON. New York: D. Appleton & Co. 1855. 8vo. pp. 228. Plates 29.

OF this book also we can speak in terms of unqualified commendation, not only as a text-book for school use, but as a manual for field study. The Flora is indeed "compendious," but copious. We have failed to find in it no plant for which we have looked (except that, in our copy, the binder omitted an important signature), and the descriptions are sufficiently minute to enable the explorer to identify the objects of his search without danger of mistake. The work, in fact, embodies in a condensed form, yet without obscurity, materials of botanical knowledge, for which (so far as they were then in existence) a student might twenty years ago have been compelled to ransack a score of volumes.

18. — *Literary Fables of YRIARTE.* Translated from the Spanish. By GEORGE H. DEVEREUX. Boston: Ticknor and Fields. 1855. 16mo. pp. 145.

THESE Fables are original (i. e. not borrowed or modified from Æsop); they have generally a very keen point; they relate wholly to the foibles and faults of literary men; and, though written in Spain, and in the last century, they are precisely as well adapted to the present condition of the literary world in America, as if Mr. Devereux had been their author, not their translator. And he has done his work well. He has preserved the aroma of the Spaniard's wit, and the raciness of his satire; he has copied and imitated those difficult Spanish metres which are a very pillory for English verse; and this without transcending the canons of taste and euphony applicable to his own language.

19. — *The Life of Horace Greeley, the Editor of the New York Tribune.* By T. PARTON. New York: Mason Brothers. 1855. 12mo. pp. 482.

THE history of an American boy, who, with only the advantages the humblest institutions of New England give, works his way, without anybody's patronage, to a position where his influence directly affects